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THE

WATERVILLE VALLEY.

THE WATERVILLE VALLEY.

A HISTORY, DESCRIPTION, AND GUIDE,

BY

A. L. GOODRICH.

1892.

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When, all at once, behold!
Beneath our feet, a little lowly vale,
A lowly vale, and yet uplifted high
Among the mountains; even as if the spot
Had been from eldest time by wish of theirs
So placed, to be shut out from all the world!
Urn-like it was in shape, deep as an urn;
With rocks encompassed, save that to the south
Was one small opening, where a heath-clad ridge
Supplied a boundry less abrupt and close.

The Excursion.—WORDSWORTH.

Preface.

The author desires to ask indulgence for any errors that may be detected. Great care has been taken and much time spent in an endeavor to reach an accurate record but it can hardly be expected that mistakes have not crept in. The writer also wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to all who have so kindly furnished him with information, and in particular to Miss Mary B. Briggs, of Dedham, Mass.; Mr. E. J. Connable, of Jackson, Mich.; Mr. Merrill Greely, of Plymouth, N. H.; and Mr. Silas B. Elliott, of Waterville, N. H.

Salem, Mass., April, 1892.

PART I.

Descriptive and Historical.

The Waterville Valley is a name given to the upper portion of the valley of the Mad River and lies almost entirely in the town of Waterville, N. H.

It may be reached by leaving the main line of the Concord and Montreal Railroad at Plymouth and taking the branch road up the Pemigewasset valley as far as Campton. The visitor here turns away from the Pemigewasset to the northeast and follows the carriage road into the broad mouth of the Mad River valley. As he advances the valley closes in, the hills grow higher, the road plunges violently down to the river, crosses, enters the forest, and resumes its upward course close along the banks of the swift, brawling stream whose character has given it the name it bears. About nine miles from the point where he left the train our traveller begins to see signs of change in the mountain wall on his left. As he catches glimpses through the forest along the stream, or from the occasional clearings, he feels that he is approaching a wider, more open valley trending north. He is now on the southern border of the Waterville valley. The high summits on his right have retired some distance only to rise to greater heights in the dome-like double crest of Black Mountain and then to sweep round by the east in a series of lower crests

and masses barring farther advance in the direction in which he has come and finally running off to the north in the high ridge of which Snow's Mountain makes the crown. The high mountain wall on his left has turned sharply to the north and runs off in a smooth, splendid, heavily wooded slope till it culminates in the bare brow of Mt. Tecumseh. Between these two ridges, that of Snow's Mountain on the east and that of Tecumseh on the west, with a distance of something over two miles from crest to crest, lies the trough-like lower portion of the Waterville valley. At its northern end, four or five miles away, apparently closing the gap completely, rises the huge mass of Mt. Osceola. The road we have followed crosses Snow's brook, comes fairly out into the clearing, runs up to Elliott's Hotel, makes a loop in front of the door, and ends! There are no other roads. A short distance above the hotel the valley turns rather sharply to the east and immediately divides. The wider part bears to the southeast and runs off to lose itself against the steep westerly flanks of the Tripyramids. The narrower part turns back a little to the north for a mile or more and then, swinging sharply to the left, runs into a fine mountain pass, known as the Mad River Notch, which lies between Mts. Osceola and Kancamagus.

The whole valley then is really a bowl-like depression with a diameter of about six miles, around the rim of which, going from north round by east, stand the following mountains: — Mt. Osceola with its two peaks, Kancamagus with its five rounded and crowded summits, the four peaks of the Tripyramids, the confused mass of doubtful name and still more doubtful

topography in the triangular space between the South Tripyramid, Whiteface and Black Mt., Black Mountain itself with its outlying spurs, and finally Mt. Tecumseh closing the circuit. But the symmetry of this bowl is broken by two projections thrust from the surrounding wall toward the centre. From the southeast comes forward fully to the centre of the bowl the large ridge of which Snow's Mt. forms the crest; while from the low fourth, or northwestern, peak of the Tripyramids runs a long ridge ending in "The Scaur" between Slide brook and Flume brook.

This valley was first entered by settlers about 1820. It was then included in the Gillis & Foss Grant. Among the settlers of early date were Josiah Gillis, jr., Moses Foss, Noah Danforth, Benj. Ellis, Frank C. W. Blanchard, William Snow, Nathaniel Greeley, Asa Bryant and Wm. Baird. It was incorporated as the town of Waterville July 1, 1829 and by the next year ten acres of land in the vicinity of the "old barn" had been cleared by Wm. Baird from Dunbarton, N. H. By 1831 seventeen poll taxes were assessed and twenty acres of improved land taxed but the cold rocky soil of this high, northern valley offered few inducements for farming and by 1833 eleven of the seventeen men, two of the three horses and four of the fourteen cows had disappeared.

Mr. Arnold Drake, Sr. (who came in 1838), and Mr. Snow, bought their farms of Nathaniel Greeley. The best location was doubtless that of Wm. Snow who lived to an advanced age near the foot of the mountain which bears his name. His house was standing on its old site down to a very recent date but has now been removed. It stood on the northern side

of Snow's brook, about eight rods from the highway, at the point where the road makes its abrupt turn.

It was not until several trials had been made that the impossibility of making use of Mad River as a logging highway was fully understood. In 1828(9) Wm. Baird built a mill at the "old dam" below the present site of Drake's Mill. Elisha Packard built his mill in 1850 on Snow's brook, 75 or 100 rods below the highway. Danford Cook built another in 1855 at the point now called "The Steps," and Mr. Drake built his in 1861. Cook's Mill (the "old mill" of the early visitors) was on the west side of Mad River. It was reached by a high bridge which crossed the stream a few rods below the dam. Mr. Cook's house stood about half way between Moody Elliott's house (now Osceola Cottage) and the bridge.

The road to Swaseytown and Beckytown followed the present Swaseytown path (p.) to the Cascades very closely, crossing Cascade brook a short distance below the point where the present foot-path crosses.

Eben Swasey and family lived in Swaseytown from 1842 to 1849 and Beckytown was inhabited by Frank C. W. Blanchard and Rebekah, his wife, between the same dates. Both places have long since been abandoned to the forest which has nearly reclaimed them, and Beckytown in particular has been buried many feet beneath the debris of the great slides from Tripyramid.

The old bridle-path to the Saco valley by the way of Greeley Ponds was built in 1860; the Flat Mt. path (now lost) to Sandwich, in 1860; the Thornton path, in 1877; the Livermore path, in 1879.

The Waterville of to-day owes its character, if not

its existence, to Nathaniel Greeley and Nancy, his wife, who came from Salisbury, N. H. among the earliest settlers.

Nathaniel and Joseph Greeley were born and reared in Salisbury, N. H., and their father at an early day purchased several hundred acres of land in Waterville and donated it to the two brothers.

They entered the valley in the spring of 1831 and found that the larger part and perhaps all of the purchase was on the high lands on the east side of the valley. Joseph, after remaining a few weeks, thinking he could do better elsewhere, went to New York where he remained to the time of his death. Of his share of the land Nathaniel afterwards became the owner.

At this time, and for a number of years after, there was no wagon road for several miles from this settlement, probably five or six, and all freight necessary for the little colony had to be transported on horse back or by manual labor.

The level lands of the valley had been owned and occupied before the arrival of the Greeleys by two families, one of whom, named Toby, built the south barn still standing. Two or three rods south of this is a small elevation on which a dilapidated log house stood in 1859; and about a dozen rods east of said barn a small frame building was then standing once owned and occupied by a family named Bryant, in which Mrs. Arnold Drake, Sr., was a child. They claimed to be (perhaps distant!) relations of Wm. Cullen Bryant.

For the want of a better place, Mr. Greeley built his small house about three rods below the northwest corner of the orchard; the cellar is still to be seen

partly filled with earth and bushes. He then cut and burned the trees on 100 acres on the mountain side principally, if not entirely, with his own hands; and his wife has told us more than once how, after the fire had swept over the mass of fallen trees, she used to shut her two little boys in the cabin while she, day after day, gathered and burned such half burned pieces as she was able to handle.

At such expense of care and toil did the elder Greeleys build their small house, and plant their orchard, on a sunny knoll at the edge of the forest, so situated that Noon Peak was exactly south. They were thus in a measure prepared for that which, rather than farming or logging, was to be the productive industry of the place. The first summer boarder came to their home in 1833 and was so well suited that he returned with his wife the following year. He was Ephraim W. Bull of Concord, Mass., known as the producer of the Concord Grape.

After living in the original house for sixteen years, they built the little "red cottage" and wood-shed now standing at the western end of the hotel (the barn was built in 1843). By this time Mr. Greeley had acquired nearly all the valley land and had turned his attention to raising neat stock, while in the winter he materially increased his income by an active lumbering business.

In 1859 a hotel 100 x 40 ft., three stories high, with a wing of two-thirds the capacity of the main building, was begun. It was finished for the next season and a grand opening held July 4, 1860, at which time there were said to be not less than 1000 people present, forming a procession nearly two miles long.

The house was well filled and the first season gave

promise of a successful future, but on the morning of June 10, 1861, the cook of the previous year, who with his little family lived in the rear wing, was awakened by the flames and found that nearly the entire attic of the main building was ablaze. The house with almost all its contents was soon reduced to ashes, leaving as its only modern vestige the bowling alley and a cellar now grown up to trees.

After the burning of the hotel some of the guests took rooms at the "red cottage" and for several years this little building was filled with boarders in spite of close quarters and unpleasant barnyard surroundings.

"At this time," writes Mr. A. S. Osborne describing his visit in 1862, "Greeley, the elder, was proprietor of the valley and everything in it. He was then about sixty-five years old and appeared to have an iron constitution although his spare form was somewhat bent and gnarled. His features were full of odd lines and produced an effect of good natured grotesqueness that was quite taking. He was very bright and quick at retort and had an immense amount of executive energy that he carried into everything."

The first addition to the "red cottage" was begun in 1865 and finished ready for the earliest arrivals of 1866, with a capacity for about sixty guests. The property passed subsequently into the hands of Mr. Merrill Greeley, son of Nathaniel, and was by him sold to Mr. Elliott in the fall of 1883. Mr. Elliott has since enlarged and improved it greatly.

The valley came into repute as a fishing ground long before summer boarders appeared in any numbers. One of the earliest traditions of the place involves a certain Elisha Horton of Canton, Mass., who came

every summer to the valley and spent his days in ang ling. He always wandered away alone and brought back trout of the largest size, but would never reveal to others the whereabouts of his fishing grounds.

Among the earliest boarders, so far as we can ascertain, who still come at least occasionally, or whose immediate relatives come, were : —

Mr. E. J. Connable, and wife, Jackson, Mich., 1859,
Mr. N. S. Bachelder, Concord, N. H., 1862,
Prof. Geo. A. Osborne, Boston, Mass., 1862,
Mr. A. S. Osborne, " " 1862,
Mrs. M. E. Goodrich, Salem, Mass., 1864,
Mr. Theo. M. Osborne, " " 1865,
Mrs. M. F. Ritzinger, Indianapolis, Ind., 1866,
Mrs. H. S. Osborne, Salem, Mass., 1867,
Miss H. F. Osborne, " " 1867,
Mr. T. M. Stimpson, Peabody, Mass., 1868,
Mr. Arthur Fletcher, and wife, Concord, N. H., 1870,
Miss A. M. Fletcher, " " 1870,
Mrs. Mary G. Batchelder, Salem, Mass., 1870,
Miss Mary B. Briggs, Dedham, Mass., 1871,
Mr. F. C. Briggs, Hampton, Va., 1871,
Judge J. W. Bacon, and wife, Natick, Mass., 1872.

There are at present (1892) seven cottages in the valley. Mr. E. J. Connable built his in 1863 ; Rev. J. M. Buckley built his in 1877 ; Messers. J. W. Davis and F. C. Briggs, theirs in 1880 ; Rev. F. N. Peloubet, his in 1883 ; The Spruces, originally built by Mrs. Mary Taylor in 1860, was remodelled in 1884 ; Mr. C. H. Pond built his cottage (now owned by Mrs. S. L. Woods) in 1886 ; and the Osceola cottage was built in 1887 on the frame of a cottage originally built by Mr. Moody Elliott.

Thus the visitor of to-day, if he ascends the little slope to the east of the hotel and looks about him with his face to the west, finds himself on the eastern side and near the northern end of a small clearing in the middle of a valley five or six miles long by two or three wide, closed at its southern end by the huge mass of Black Mountain, and at the north by the still finer peaks of Mt. Osceola, and flanked on east and west by the summits and ridges of Snow's Mt. and Mt. Tecumseh. Below him lies the hotel; to right and left, on the low ridge where he is, stand three fine cottages; in the valley below him are four more; over by the woods is the bowling alley; while down the road is the inevitable school-house. All else is wood and stream and glorious mountain air.

As to the reasons that might induce a visit, or the pleasures one might expect, they are manifold. In the first place it is retired. It is ten miles down a narrow valley to the nearest railroad, and there is no other possible approach except through the woods and over the mountains. One feels that he has got into a place different from the usual resorts. Distant views are not to be had, of course, except from the mountain tops, but it does not seem shut in; it is too large, the summits are too far apart, for that. There is plenty of sunlight, of air, of woods, of streams and mountains; and the world with its cares and troubles is shut out. Then again it is not fashionable. The class of people who take their summer outing by shifting from a city to a country drawing room do not go to Waterville. Rest, recreation, and Nature are its chief attractions. As to its natural attractions, just run your eye over the map noticing the dotted lines

with the multitude of names attached. Those lines represent paths. There are over thirty miles of them in the valley— all well wooded, all well kept, and all secure from intrusion. Then those who like severer work can find it in abundance by abandoning the paths and taking to the woods in almost any direction. There is plenty of splendid climbing on the slopes of Tecumseh, Black, Osceola, or the Tripyramids from whose northern and southern flanks came the great slides of 1869 and 1885. As to the fishing, count the brooks. Finally, the valley is so placed that it is admirably adapted for use as a starting-point for long trips into all that little-visited region which lies between the Saco on the east and the Profile Notch on the west, and reaches from the Waterville and Albany valleys on the south to the Twin Mountains on the north — the heart of the mountain region.

NOTE.

The part that follows is merely a guide. No views are described, no emotions inserted. Those who use it are warned that the distances given are approximate only and do not represent, in muscular effort, the same number of miles on a level road. It will be well also to keep in mind what the right bank of a stream is. The heights of the mountains are taken from the lists of the A. M. C. and the U. S. Coast Survey. The bearings given are magnetic.

PART II.

I. Mountains.

Black Mountain, or Sandwich Dome. S. 8 W. from Hotel. 3999 ft.

Hotel, by road, to beginning of path, 2 M; to Noon Peak, 3¼; to Jenning's Peak, 4¼; to summit, 5¼.

The path is very steep as far as Noon Peak; after that, quite easy. There is a spring about two-thirds way between Noon and Jenning's Peaks, but none near the summit. Neither of these peaks is on the main path but each can be reached by a short side path.

Flat Mountain. 2700 ft. The low mass between Black Mt. and Snow's Mountain. Fletcher's Cascade (p. 23) is on its flank.

Flume Peak. Between forks of Flume Brook.

Jenning's Peak. A spur of Black Mountain.

Kancamagus. 3724 ft. Makes the eastern wall of Mad River Notch (p. 25).

Noon Peak. A spur of Black Mountain.

Osceola. N. 13° W. from Hotel. 4352 ft.

Hotel to Osceola Bridge, 4-5 M. (First Crossing of West Branch); to First Lookout, 1½; to Second Crossing, 1⅞; to lower spring, 2¼; to Second Lookout, 3½; to upper spring, 3¾; to summit, 4 3-16.

Go north from the House by Osceola Cottage to The Steps. Cross Mad River here, turn to the right and take the path which very quickly leads away to the left. Follow this to Osceola Bridge. West Branch is then crossed and the path at once divides. The left hand path leads to Tecumseh; keep to the right. At the First Lookout the path divides again. The left hand path leads to Thornton Gap; keep straight on. The second crossing of West Branch comes very soon. The path begins to ascend shortly after crossing the brook. Its steepest part is between the lower spring and the second Lookout. The lower spring is just off the path on the right about 1 m. beyond the second crossing. It is unfailing. The upper spring is close to the path on the left about ⅓ m. from the summit. It is small but never fails except in very dry weather. The First Lookout gives a view to the east over Mad River valley with the Tripyramids in the middle distance. The Second Lookout gives view to south over whole valley.

Snow's Mountain. 2400 ft. Wooded summit southeast of House. No path. (1892.)

Tecumseh, N. 66° W. from House. 4008 ft.

Hotel to Osceola Bridge, 4-5 M.; to Tecumseh Rapids, 1¼; to Spring, 2; to summit, 3 1-16.

This path is same as the Osceola path (p. 17) till Osceola Bridge is passed. Here we turn to left up the ridge. The climbing begins at once. The grade is quite heavy and increases steadily, the last mile being the hardest. The spring is a poor one. Tecumseh Rapids, on Tecumseh Brook, are reached by a short side path.

Tripyramids, The.

1. The North Tripyramid. 4189 ft.

Hotel to Beckytown, 1¾ M.; to point where A. M. C. path touches Avalanche Brook, 2½; to foot of North Slide, 3¾; to head of Ravine of Avalanches, 4¼; to summit, 4¼.

2. The South Tripyramid. 4139 ft.

Hotel to Beckytown, 1¾ M.; to "V," 3½; to foot of South Slide, 4; to summit, 4½.

3. The Middle Tripyramid, 4155 ft.,

is about ½ M. from the South, and ⅝ M. from the North Tripyramid.

The route to the Tripyramids follows any of the paths to Beckytown (p. 20) and then divides. The route to the N. T. crosses Slide Brook at Beckytown and follows the A. M. C. path (p. 20) for some distance and then branches off into the bed of Avalanche Brook, up which it follows over the path of the slide.

The route to the S. T. takes to the brook at Beckytown and follows up the track of the slide. Either route is rocky and open to the sun after the brook-bed is entered. There is no path over the summits, and considerable scrub spruce exists. The summits are wooded. The round trip is one of the hardest in the valley.

The "V" is a place in the path of the South Slide where Slide Brook has cut through the ledge in such a way that a cross-section of its excavation gives a V. It is not an easy place to pass.

The Black Cascade is about ¼ M. below the "V." The stream here flows over a ledge of Ossipyte.

Cold Brook enters on the right bank near the same place. It comes from the South Tripyramid and, when not flooded, flows for a considerable distance

underground. The South Slide came down in Oct. 4, 1869, and was largely increased at the time when the North Slide occurred, Aug. 13, 1885. The South Slide is on the S. W. face of the South Tripyramid; the North Slide, on the north face of the North Tripyramid.

II. Other Objects.

A. M. C. Path (Appalachian Mountain Club). See Livermore Path.

Beckytown, $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. See historical sketch, p. 8. Follow any of the paths to the Cascades (p. 21). A few rods beyond the point where the Swaseytown and Outlook paths to the Cascades unite, the Beckytown path turns to the left ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M., by Outlook). The path crosses Cascade Brook at once and runs $\frac{1}{2}$ M. through the woods to Beckytown. About two-thirds of the way through, the Norway Rapids path turns off to the left.

Big Bowlder, The. 1 M.
It is situated on the right bank of Slide Brook a few rods above its junction with Mad River. It can be reached either by the Bluff path (p. 22), or by the Greeley Ponds path (p. 23) and the Big Bowlder Bridge (p. 22). See the directions for reaching the Cascades (p. 21), or Swaseytown (p. 27).

Big Bowlder Bridge, The, $\frac{3}{4}$ M.
Connects the Greeley Ponds path and the Bluff path. Is situated on Mad River a short distance below the point where Slide Brook enters.

Big Tree, The, ¾ M.

Go by the Osceola path (p. 17) about ½ M.; then turn to the left, cross the West Branch, and ascend the slight rise beyond. It is a big pine.

Black Cascade, The.

So called from the color of the Ossipyte ledge over which the water pours. See South Tripyramid (p. 19).

Bluff, The, ⅓ M.

A few rods beyond The Steps (p. 27) on the left bank of Mad River. Take the Swaseytown path and turn to left just as you enter the woods.

***Bowlder Brook.**

The tributary of Drake's Brook on which Fletcher's Cascade is situated (p. 23).

Bowlders, The.

At the mouth of Bowlder Brook.

Cascades, The.

1. Over the hill, Outlook Path.

Hotel to Elephant Rock, ½ M.; to Outlook, ¾; to Spring, 1; to Cascades, 1½.

The Swaseytown path (see, 2) enters on left at foot of hill beyond the spring. The Beckytown path (p. 20) leaves on the left a few rods further on.

2. Via Swaseytown.

Hotel to Spring, 1 M; to Swaseytown, 1 5-16; to Cascades, 2.

The path by Bluff and Big Bowlder (see, 3) enters this path at the Spring. The Norway Rapids path (p. 25) leaves on the left immediately after Swasey-

*Only a few brooks will be included in this list. For others see map.

town is passed, and the path over the hill (see, 1) is joined about ½ M. further on.

3. Via Bluff and Big Bowlder.

Hotel to Bluff, ⅓ M; to Big Bowlder Bridge, ¾; to Big Bowlder, 1; to Spring, 1¼; to Swaseytown, 1 9-16; to Cascades, 2¼. The Scaur path turns to left over Kettles Bridge just above the Bowlder.

4. Via Big Bowlder Bridge, 2⅓ M.

Follow Greeley Ponds path for about ¾ M. Then cross Mad River by Big Bowlder Bridge and continue by Bluff path (see, 3).

The Cascades are 7 or 8 in number, of which the third and first are the finest. For the best views cross the brook at the foot of the first fall and go up on the right bank. It is possible to recross at the head of the fourth fall and return by the left bank. The Cave is on the right bank beside the second fall.

Cave, The. See Cascades.

Cold Brook. See South Tripyramid.

Crossings of West Branch. See Osceola.

Dusky Pool, ⅘ M. Just above Osceola Bridge (p. 26). Take the Osceola Rapids path (p. 26).

East Pond, 7 M. Can be reached by Thornton Gap.

Elephant Rock, ½ M. On hill path to Cascades (p. 21). It is 2 or 3 rods off the path to the right.

Elliott's Pond, ¾ M.
Go by road to Snow's Brook and then turn to left up the left bank.

Emerald Pool, 1¾ M. On the Osceola Brook. See the Osceola Rapids path (p. 26).

Flat Mt. Pond, 4½ M. On Flat Mt. No path (1892).

Fletcher's Cascade.

Hotel, by road, to path, 1¾ M.; to foot of Cascade, 3¼; to summit, 3½.

Go by road nearly to Drake's Brook, then follow logging road up right bank to the head of the clearing beyond the old mill. Then take the path to the right and continue up right bank first of Drake's Brook and then of Bowlder Brook. Just before the foot of the Cascade is reached the path crosses the brook and then continues up the left bank nearly to the top. The Cascades were named for Mr. Arthur Fletcher, of Concord, N. H. The Bowlders which give the name to the brook are at its mouth. A short side path leads to them.

Flume, The.

Hotel to Greeley Ponds Bridge, 2½ M.; to Towle's Fall, 2¾; to Flume, 3½; to Green Cascade, 3¾; to A. M. C. path, 4.

This path follows the Greeley Ponds path (p. 23) to Greeley Ponds Bridge (p. 24) and then keeps up the left bank of Flume Brook for about ¾ M., after which it crosses to the right bank for the rest of the distance. The grade is pretty heavy, especially after the brook is crossed. The path enters the Flume at the lower right hand corner looking down stream. There is no path through the Flume (1892), nor is there any path to the Green Cascade above, but a well marked path runs from a point on the left bank at the head of the Cascade across the woods to the A. M. C. path (p. 20) by which a return can be made via Beckytown (p. 20).

Greeley's Ponds. 1815 ft.

Hotel to steps, ⅓ M.; to Big Bowlder Bridge path, ¾; to Scaur Bridge, 1 5-6; to Knights' Bridge, 2 1-6; to Greeley Ponds Bridge, 2½; to lower Pond, 4; to upper Pond, 4½.

This path crosses Mad River at the Steps, turns to the right avoiding the Osceola path (p. 17) and continuing up the right bank of the River to The Knights' Bridge (p. 28) where it crosses to the left bank up which it continues (crossing Flume Brook at Greeley Ponds Bridge) for about a mile. It then goes over permanently to the right bank. The path is no where steep but is rather wet in places beyond Flume Brook. The old path to the Saco Valley ran by the Ponds (see p. 25). The Flume path (p. 23) turns to the right at Greeley Ponds Bridge. The Ponds were named for the former proprietor of the hotel, Mr. Nathaniel Greeley.

Greeley Ponds Bridge, 2½ M. On Flume Brook where the Greeley Ponds Path crosses (p. 23).

Green Cascade, The. On Flume Brook above the Flume (p. 23).

Judge's Spring.
See The Scaur. Named for Judge John W. Bacon, of Natick, Mass.

Kettles, The Three, 1¾ M.
Three kettle-shaped depressions (probably caused by the melting of glacial ice) on the path to The Scaur via Big Bowlder (p. 26).

Livermore Path, or A. M. C. Path.

Hotel to lumber camp (1892), 6 M.; to Livermore Mills, 12; to Sawyer's River station on P. & O. R. R., 14.

Take any of the paths to Beckytown (p. 20). Cross Slide Brook at Beckytown and continue up the valley first of Slide Brook and then of Avalanche Brook till the short side path leading to the North Slide (p. 19) is reached. Keep to the left and continue up the

slope onto the high table land between Tripyramid and Kancamagus. Cross this in a N. E. direction. The path to the Flume (p. 23) leaves on the left when about half way across this table land. The path then descends into the basin formed by the head waters of Swift River till the logging railroad is reached. The tourist can then go over by the railroad to the valley of Sawyer's River and so out to the Saco.

This path is plain and well marked now (1892) but is liable to be cut up in all sorts of ways by logging roads on the eastern slope of Kancamagus.

Lookouts, The. 1st and 2nd.

On the Osceola path (p. 17).

Mad River Notch. 1815 ft.

This is the pass between Osceola and Kancamagus. The Greeley Ponds (p. 23) are in this notch. The old path to the Saco by Sawyer's river ran here. It kept on by the ponds and then turning somewhat to the N. E. ran along the slope nearly parallel to the north branch of Hancock Branch till it reached a gap at its head by means of which it crossed into the valley of Sawyer's River and followed it down. A much better route than the present A. M. C. path.

Meadows, The, Upper and Lower.

The Upper Meadow is an intervale on Mad River directly west of house, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. The Lower Meadow ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) is a smaller intervale farther down river. It is usually reached by the left hand path in the woods back of the bowling alley, but can also be reached by a cart path 8 or 10 rods south of the alley.

Norway Rapids.

1. Direct, $1\frac{3}{4}$ M.

Go over the hill by Cascade path (p. 21) and follow the Beckytown path (p. 20) for about $\frac{1}{3}$ M. from Cascade Brook; then turn to the left.

2. Via Swaseytown, 1⅘ M.

Take the Swaseytown (direct) path and turn to the left immediately after leaving Swaseytown. The path crosses Cascade Brook at once and continues up the left bank of Slide Brook. It joins the direct path at the head of the Rapids.

3. Via Big Bowlder, 2 M.

Take either path to Big Bowlder (p. 20). Then continue up the left bank of Slide Brook. This joins Swaseytown path at the Spring.

These rapids are on Slide Brook between Swaseytown and Beckytown.

Osceola Bridge, ¾ M.

Over the West Branch on Osceola path (p. 17).

Osceola Rapids.

House to Dusky Pool, 4-5 M.; to Emerald Pool, 1¾; to Rapids, 2¼.

The path is the same as the Osceola path (p. 17) till just before Osceola Bridge is reached. Here it turns away sharply to the right, and then immediately to left again, and follows up the left bank first of West Branch and then of Osceola Brook till the Rapids are reached.

Outlook, The, ¾ M.

On hill path to Cascades (p. 21). View of Mad River Notch (p. 25).

Ravine of Avalanches.

The head of Avalanche Brook. See North Tripyramid (p. 19).

Scaur, The.

1. Via Scaur Bridge.

House to Scaur Bridge, 1 5-6 M.; to Judge's Spring, 2; to summit, 2¼.

This path follows the Greeley Ponds path (p. 23) to Scaur Bridge. It rises from the brook by two steep terraces and a final sharp climb to the ledge. The Judge's Spring is on the left of the path near the foot

of the first terrace. The Kettles path (see 2) enters at the foot of the final climb.

2. Via Kettles.

House to Big Bowlder, 1 M.; to Kettles, 1 ¾; to summit, 2½.

This path leaves the Big Bowlder path (p. 20) at the Kettles Bridge just above the bowlder and joins the Scaur Bridge path (see 1) at the foot of the final climb to the ledge, avoiding the second terrace entirely, and taking the first terrace gradually at the Kettles. There is a spring on the right a few rods before the two paths join.

The Scaur is a very precipitous ledge on the slope of the hill between Mad River and Slide Brook.

Scaur Bridge, 1 $\frac{5}{6}$ M.

Over Mad River. See The Scaur (p. 26).

Shell Cascades.

House, by road, to path, 3¾ M.; to Cascades, 4¼.

These Cascades are on Hardy's Brook which comes out of the ravine west of the great ridge of Tecumseh.

Slides, The, North and South.

See Tripyramids (p. 19).

Steps, The, $\frac{1}{3}$ M.

They make the descent of the bluff to the bed of Mad River at the point where most of the paths, going north, cross.

Swaseytown. See Historical Sketch, p. 8.

1. Direct, $1\frac{5}{16}$ M.

Go north from the House to The Steps and then to the right, keeping up the hill into the woods and avoiding the Bluff by keeping straight on.

2. Via Big Bowlder, 1½ M.

Either (1) go, as above, by direct path to Bluff, then turn to left

over the Bluff and follow the left bank of Mad River up to Big Bowlder Bridge (p. 20); or (2) cross Mad River at Steps, and follow the Greeley Ponds path (p. 23) to the Big Bowlder Bridge path, turn to the right and cross by the bridge into the Bluff path.

These paths unite at Big Bowlder Bridge and follow up the left bank, first of Mad River and then of Slide Brook. They join the direct path at the Spring about half way from the Bowlder to Swaseytown. The mouth of Slide Brook is a few rods above the Bridge, and the Big Bowlder (p. 20) is a little distance up Slide Brook. Kettles Bridge, just above the Bowlder, marks the departure of the path to The Scaur, via Kettles.

Tecumseh Ledges are situated close to the summit and at the southern end of the great ridge of Tecumseh. There is no path (1892).

Tecumseh Rapids, 1¼ M., are on Tecumseh Brook and are reached by a short side path from the Tecumseh path (p. 18).

The Knight's Bridge.

Crosses Mad River about 2 M. above The Steps. Named for Sir Daniel Wilson, Toronto, P. O.

Thornton Gap is the pass between Osceola and Tecumseh.

House to First Lookout (p. 17), 1½ M.; to West Pools, 3; to East Pond, 7; to Hix Mt. House, 7.

Take the Osceola path (p. 17) to the First Lookout and then turn to the left up the right bank of West Branch.

Towle's Fall, 2¾ M. They are on the Flume Brook (p. 23) a short distance above its mouth. Named for Hon. Geo. M. Towle, of Brookline, Mass.

Triangle, The. Round trip, 1¾ M.

The Osceola and Greeley Ponds paths make the sides and a cross-path, the base. Go by Osceola path (p. 17) nearly to Osceola Bridge and then turn to right.

Trough, The, 2½ M. down the road. A picturesque watering trough with quaint inscription.

Tyler's Spring, ⅝ M. Named for Deacon J. C. Tyler, of Boston, Mass.

Go to the lower end of the Lower Meadow (p. 25) and take the path that keeps close to the river. This path, if followed beyond the spring, will lead to Snow's Brook and up its right bank for some distance. It then branches; one path turns sharply back to the left and comes out in the field back of the School house, the other crosses the brook and keeps up its left bank to the road. There is also a loop-path turning to the left at the top of the bluff beyond the spring and returning to the Lower Meadow.

V, The. See South Tripyramid (p. 19).

West Pools. In Thornton Gap (p. 28) on West Branch.

MAP
OF THE
WATERVILLE VALLEY
NEW HAMPSHIRE

By A. L. Goodrich.
1892

Scale of Miles
0 1 2

Mt Kancamagus 3774
Greeley Ponds 1815
Mt. Osceola 4352
Spring
Lookout
Spring
To Thornton
West Branch
2d Crossing
Lookout
Osceola Brook
Osceola Rapids
Emerald Pool
Mad River
Gr Ponds Bridge
Towles Falls
No. Branch
Flume Peak
Flume Brook
To Livermore
Green Cascade
Flume
The Knight's Bridge
The Scaur
Judge's Spring
Scaur Bridge
Spring
Kettles
Am. Institute Path
Avalanche Brook
No Slide
No. Tripyramid 4189
Kettles Bridge
Norway Rapids
Dusky Pool
Big Boulder
Spring
Spring
Mt. Tecumseh 4008
Osceola Bridge
Bowlder Bridge
Swastetown
Beckytown
Slide Brook
Mid. Tripyramid 4153
Tecumseh Rapids
Triangle
Outlook
Spring
Tecumseh Brook
Big Tree
Steps
Bluff
Elephant Rock
The Cascades
Cold Brook
Black Cascade
So. Tripyramid 4139
So Slide
HOTEL AND COTTAGES 1553
Cascade Brook
Snow's Mt
Alley
Tyler's Spring
Elliotts Pond
Snows Brook
Mr. Drake
Mr. Drake
Mill
Old Mill
Drakes Brook
Bowlders
Harry's Brook
MAD RIVER
Trough
Dry Brook
Noon Peak
Fletcher's Cascade
Shell Cascade
Flat Mt
Spring
Jennings Pk
To Compton
Black Mt 3999

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